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URMSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1957

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector





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Urmston Urban District Council

Chairman of the Council 1957-58 :

Councillor A. E. WILLIAMS J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1957-58

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. A. M. WILKINSON

Vice-Chairman : Councillor N. HEYWOOD

Councillor Mrs. S. Blaby

„ G. T. Layton

„ A. Prescott

„ Mrs. R. V. Royle-Higginson, J.P.

„ R. E. A. Ratcliffe

„ W. Wroe, J.P.

„ A. E. Williams

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

*W. WOOD, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :

*F. G. V. RUMSEY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*W. F. MALING, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*A. C. Charlton, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

Chief Clerk :

G. W. BLAKE, A.C.I.S.

Clerks :

E. MARGERISON

(Miss) M. A. BAIN

E. ASPIN

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urmston Urban District Council.

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health of the Urban District of Urmston for the year 1957.

Vital Statistics

As will be seen from the statistical portion of the report, the general health of the people living in the district for the year under review has been satisfactory.

Population

According to the Registrar General the estimated mid-year population was 40,690, an increase of 1,453 on the census figure of 1951.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 741, of which 371 were male and 370 female, giving a birth rate per thousand of the population of 18.2. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.1 per thousand of the population.

Of the 741 live births, 17 were illegitimate. The number of still births recorded was 21, giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 28 compared with a rate of 25 for the previous year.

Death Rate

There were 412 deaths during the year, 219 males, and 193 females, giving an adjusted general death rate per thousand of the estimated resident population of 12.1. This is slightly higher than the national average for England and Wales which was 11.5 per thousand.

Infant Mortality Rate

The number of children under one year who died during 1957 was 15, giving an infant mortality rate of 20 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 34 per thousand live births in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 23 per thousand live births.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal death was reported during the year.

Infectious Diseases

The total number of notified cases of infectious disease was 1,227, an increase of 726 on the previous year. This increase in incidence is chiefly due to the number of measles cases occurring during the year, 852 cases being notified compared with 235 during 1956. It would seem that this disease has returned to its regular two year cycle.

Again it is very pleasing to record that no case of Diphtheria occurred in the district for the tenth successive year; a very striking testimony to the effectiveness of the preventive measures taken against it.

There were four confirmed cases of poliomyelitis during the year, all of which occurred during the late summer and autumn months. None of those contracting the disease had been immunised against it.

It is too early to assess the real value of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign which commenced in 1956 and continued throughout the year under review. It does seem, however, from the statistical evidence so far available, that reasonable protection is afforded by the giving of two injections of vaccine at an interval of not less than three weeks. In order that a high immunity to the disease is maintained it is considered necessary to give further booster doses of the vaccine at various intervals.

During the year the registerable age-group for vaccination against acute poliomyelitis was extended to include all children born between 1943 and 1957. The response to the extended campaign has been very encouraging, approximately seventy-five per cent of the age-group having registered, which is well above the national average.

Up to mid 1958, 4,326 children have been protected against the disease, 2,061 of which have been completed in the first half of 1958.

Cancer of the Lung

During the year there was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the respiratory system. The statistical part of the report will show that sixteen persons died from this cause, compared with eleven in the previous year.

There is every indication that the mortality rate from this disease will continue to increase for many years to come, unless some further action can be taken in the preventive field.

There is still very little appreciation of the fact that we are in the midst of a major epidemic; over 100,000 people have died from the disease in England and Wales during the last ten years, and if the mortality rate continues to rise at the present rate, 250,000 will die during the next decade. The seriousness of the situation will be fully understood when it is realised that a large proportion of these deaths occur in men between forty-five and sixty-five years of age.

The position in this country is worse than in any other for which statistics are available.

There is no corresponding increase in the incidence of cancer of other sites in the body, and certainly no other type of cancer which shows such a predilection for middle-aged males.

Just as we lead the world in cigarette smoking, we now have the unenviable record of leading the world in the incidence of lung cancer. The statistical evidence in support of the relationship between the two continues to accumulate but in spite of this very little impact has been made on the smoking habits of the nation. Further energetic steps are necessary if the public is to be convinced of the serious risk to health in excessive cigarette smoking. Just what the approach to the public should be is not easy to decide since there can be no doubt that cigarette smoking is a great solace to many people, especially in times of stress, and that the habit once acquired is extremely difficult to break. There is no evidence so far to suggest that the smoker endangers anyone's life but his own, although he may cause considerable inconvenience to others in public places, a fact which the majority of smokers either do not appreciate or prefer to ignore.

Health Authorities have been charged with the responsibility of informing the public of the health risks associated with cigarette smoking, and at the same time as health education in this direction is being intensified, two and a quarter million pounds is being spent annually by the tobacco interests in exalting the virtues of their products. This is obviously a ludicrous state of affairs, and there would seem therefore to be a strong case for some control over the advertising of tobacco.

All those interested in the prevention of disease must increase their efforts in an attempt to make sure that everyone is fully conversant with the relevant facts.

These facts may be summarised as follows:

- (1) The risk of cancer of the respiratory system is greater in smokers than in non-smokers.
- (2) Cigarette smoking is more dangerous than pipe-smoking or cigar smoking.

- (3) The greater the number of cigarettes smoked, the greater the risk.
- (4) Cessation of the habit at any age reduces the risk.

Atmospheric Pollution

There is no doubt that the most important environmental health problem in the district is dirty air, and once again some reference must be made to it. There are in this field three distinct inter-related problems.

- (a) The problem of dark smoke.
- (b) The problem of invisible gases.
- (c) The problem of exhaust fumes from the internal combustion engine.

With the implementation of the Clean Air Act considerable improvement in the dark smoke problem should be achieved in the years ahead, but this will not be attained overnight, and will involve the Public Health Inspectorate in a large amount of work.

While a marked reduction in dark smoke can be envisaged it seems that very little can be done to minimise the contamination from invisible gases. These gases which are mainly sulphur compounds are a serious problem in high concentrations to which there appears to be at the moment no satisfactory solution. With the increasing development of the industrial estate to the south west of Urmston urban district, this problem of sulphur contamination is likely to be greatly accentuated in the future due chiefly to the character of that development with its very high output of waste sulphur compounds. It is obviously quite wrong that large concentrations of industry, producing high proportions of sulphur contaminants in its flue gases, should be permitted.

There is surely a strong case for legislation empowering local authorities to limit the amount of noxious gases in the air breathed by the population for whose health they are responsible. This could be achieved by setting an upper limit of contamination beyond which new industrial development in the area would be selected at the discretion of the local authority. This would ensure that plants likely to increase the concentration above the prescribed limit would not be permitted.

Regarding the problem of exhaust gases from the internal combustion engine, it should be remembered that the local authority has very little power to deal with it.

Prevention of undue pollution from this source is a matter for action by the police and one would like to see a much more rigorous enforcement of the regulations dealing with this nuisance.

I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the health department throughout the year, and for the co-operation received from other departments.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, I offer my sincere thanks for their valuable support and encouragement during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area (Statute Acres)	4,799
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1957	40,690
(Census, 1951)	39,237
(Census, 1931)	9,284
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1957 accord- ing to Rate Books	13,248
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1951)	11,902
Persons per acre	8.5
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1951)	12,210
Rateable Value	£610,888
Product of Id. Rate	£2,279

VITAL STATISTICS

**Based on the Net Births and Deaths after Correction for
Inward and Outward Transfers**

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	360	364	724
Illegitimate	11	6	17
Total ...	371	370	741

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) 18.2

Still Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	10	11	21
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	10	11	21

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total birth 28

Deaths 412

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) 12.1

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Births —

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	6	8	14
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	7	8	15

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 20

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	7	6	13

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 **live** births 18

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1957

Registrar-General's Classification

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	5	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Malignant neoplasm (other sites)	14	17	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	30	54
18. Coronary disease, angina	44	25	69
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	12	19
20. Other heart disease	23	32	55
21. Other circulatory disease	14	8	22
22. Influenza	5	1	6
23. Pneumonia	4	5	9
24. Bronchitis	23	9	32
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	21	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	—	7
34. All other accidents	6	—	6
35. Suicide	7	3	10
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
All causes	219	193	412

Age and Sex Incidence of Deaths

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
under 1	7	8	15
1-	1	—	1
2-4	1	1	2
5-14	1	—	1
15-24	1	1	2
25-44	8	7	15
45-54	21	16	37
55-64	63	30	93
65-74	56	46	102
75 and over	60	84	144
	219	193	412

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Infant Deaths	Infant * Mortality Rate	Infant * Mortality Rate
1933	13	41	64
1934	21	46	59
1935	15	33	57
1936	22	47	59
1937	31	58	58
1938	14	26	53
1939	27	48	50
1940	24	45	55
1941	34	65	59
1942	34	63	49
1943	37	56	49
1944	37	49	46
1945	18	29	46
1946	21	30	43
1947	28	33	41
1948	20	29	34
1949	21	31	32
1950	13	21	29.8
1951	7	10	29.6
1952	11	21	27.6
1953	9	14	26.8
1954	22	35	25.5
1955	16	25	24.9
1956	22	34	23.8
1957	15	20	23.0

*The mortality rates are based on each 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1957

Causes of death of Infants under One Year of Age

Cause of Death	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 year.
Prematurity	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kernicterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral anoxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus incompatibility...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lissencephaly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	13	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	URMSTON		ENGLAND AND WALES
	Number of Maternal Deaths	Maternal * Mortality Rate	Maternal * Mortality Rate
1933	1	3.06	4.23
1934	1	2.11	4.41
1935	3	6.32	3.93
1936	3	6.10	3.81
1937	6	10.83	3.11
1938	1	1.79	3.08
1939	nil	—	2.93
1940	2	3.57	2.16
1941	1	1.85	2.23
1942	4	7.05	2.01
1943	2	2.93	2.29
1944	2	2.60	1.93
1945	nil	—	1.79
1946	nil	—	1.43
1947	1	1.18	1.17
1948	nil	—	1.02
1949	2	2.91	0.98
1950	1	1.57	0.86
1951	1	1.62	0.79
1952	nil	—	0.72
1953	nil	—	0.76
1954	nil	—	0.69
1955	1	1.55	0.64
1956	1	1.49	0.56
1957	nil	—	0.47

*The mortality rates are based on each 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths from Cancer, 1957

Site of Disease and Age at Death

Cancer (site)	At all ages	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Bladder	2	—	—	2	—
Breast	8	—	1	5	2
Bronchus	15	—	—	11	4
Carcinomatosis.....	8	—	—	1	7
Uterus	2	1	—	—	1
Colon	3	—	—	1	2
Foot	2	—	—	2	—
Larynx	1	—	—	—	1
Liver	1	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus	2	—	—	1	1
Ovary	4	—	—	3	1
Pancreas.....	1	—	—	—	1
Pharynx	1	—	—	—	1
Prostate	1	—	—	1	—
Rectum	4	—	—	—	4
Sternum	1	—	—	—	1
Stomach.....	15	—	1	8	6
Totals	71	1	2	35	33

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Specimens for pathological and bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at either Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, or 143, Regent Road, Salford, according to the nature of the specimen. Chemical examinations are carried out by the Lancashire County Analyst at the County Laboratory Preston.

The number of examinations carried out during the year was 885, made up as follows:—

Faeces	718
Throat Swabs	6
Aural Swabs	1
Grapefruit sections (Bacteriological)	2
Chinese frozen whole egg	12
Separated milk powder (Bacteriological)	1
Separated milk powder (Chemical)	1
Evaporated milk	2
Milk—	
Methylene Blue Test	39
Phosphatase Test	33
Turbidity Test	16
Ice Cream	43
Swimming Bath Water (Bacteriological)	4
Swimming Bath Water (Chemical)	6
Drinking Water (Chemical)	1

Local Legislation

The following adoptive Acts of Parliament are in force in the district :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890. Parts III and IV.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907. Part II (other than Section 31); Part IV; Part VI; Section 86 of Part VII; Section 95 of Part X.

Public Health Act 1925. Part II and Part VI.

Private Street Works Act 1892.

Byelaws relating to the following have been made by the Council :—

- Cemetery.
- Houses Let in Lodgings.
- Transport of Food.
- New Buildings.
- Pleasure Fairs.
- Sterilisation of Animal Feeding Meat.
- Hairdressers and Barbers.
- Handling, Wrapping and Sale of Food.
- New Streets.

Water Supply

This is supplied from the public mains to all dwelling-houses by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department, the quality being excellent and the quantity sufficient.

Drainage and Sewerage

A number of problems of inadequate drainage were dealt with during the year but there is still a considerable amount of work to be done before the general surface water drainage situation is satisfactory. A considerable number of remedial measures to minimise flooding were carried out in various parts of the district and it is hoped that the work done will improve the situation.

One or two collapsed sewers were also dealt with during the year.

The design and calculations for the proposed new Urmston/Flixton sewer were completed and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Outline design and calculations for the modernisation of the Flixton sewage works were prepared and submitted to the Ministry and approval has been received, following a local inquiry, for this work to commence.

Data is still being prepared for the design of a proposed new outfall sewer from Tenax Road, Trafford Park under the Bridgewater Canal to join the Manchester Corporation sewer opposite Moss Vale Road. It is becoming imperative that this be accelerated and the sewer provided as the increasing industrial development in this area will be handicapped or restricted unless better facilities are provided for dealing with sewage and trade waste.

Crofts Bank Brook from Barton Road to the Stretford boundary has been cleansed with a machanical drag line. The diversion of the Ousel Brook to the River Mersey has

resulted in a distinct improvement of the Ousel and Eea Brooks in the meadows, both of which were the subject of a considerable amount of pollution.

Sanitary Accommodation (end of 1957)

No. of Middens	Nil
„ „ Privy Closets	Nil
„ „ Pail Closets	6
„ „ Dry Ashpits (excluding middens)	Nil
„ „ Movable Ashbins for Refuse	14,059
„ „ Trough Closets	11
„ „ Waste-water Closets	36
„ „ Fresh-water Closets	13,660
„ „ Houses on Water Carriage System	13,360

Factories

Visits to factories are made by the public health inspectors in relation to the provision and proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences in mechanical factories and also in respect of cleanliness, drainage of floors, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in non-mechanical factories. Details of action taken are to be found in the table on page seventeen.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	35	4	Nil	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	133	50	1	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)	36	18	Nil	Nil
Totals	204	72	1	Nil

Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of Cases				Occu- piers prose- cuted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Sec. 1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (Sec. 2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture (Sec. 3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	3	3	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	Nil	3	Nil

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the Council	80	2
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	45	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	182
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	473
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—	
(a) Number found during the year	25
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	101
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	157

Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954):—

Number of dwelling-houses demolished during year :

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation	32
(b) Number of persons displaced	86
(c) Number of families displaced	36

Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas :—

(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act 1936	5
(b) Number of persons displaced	11
(c) Number of families displaced	5

Unfit Houses Closed :—

(a) Under Section 11, Housing Act 1936 and Sections 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953	1
(b) Number of persons displaced	3
(c) Number of families displaced	1

Repairs during the year :—

(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority	64
(b) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice. Houses in which defects were remedied—	
(i) By Owners	36
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	2
(c) Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal notice	Nil
(d) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—(Section 5)	Nil

Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation (Section 2, 3, 4)	Nil
Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)	Nil

Housing Act, 1949—Improvement grants, etc. :

Action during year :	Private Bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	5	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority	5	5	—	—
(c) Work completed ...	2	2	—	—

FOOD

The number of milk distributors registered at the 31st December, 1957, under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, was 55, operating from :—

(a) Dairies in the district	6
(b) Shops in the district (other than dairies)	39
(c) Premises outside the district	10

Number of dealers' licences (including supplementary) issued during the year :—

“Pasteurised” Milk	49
“Sterilised” Milk	55
“Tuberculin Tested” Milk	23

Details of the ante- and post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption are given in the table on page twenty-two.

The Lancashire County Council are the responsible authority for the sampling duties under the Food and Drugs Act of 1955. A total of 209 samples was obtained, of these 131 were of milk (this total includes eight Channel Islands Milks) and the 78 others comprised :—

3 Curry Powder	3 Bicarbonate of Soda
4 Tea	1 Salad Dressing
1 Meat—canned	4 Fruit—canned
1 Glycerine B.P.	2 Seidlitz Powders
1 Pork Pies	4 Semolina
3 Butter	2 Orange Drink
3 Camphorated Oil	2 Arrowroot
1 Castor Oil	1 Syrup of Figs
1 Beer—canned	1 Borax and Honey
1 Margarine	4 Gin
1 Coffee and Chicory Essence	2 Whisky
1 Epsom Salts	3 Mincemeat
2 Pork Sausages	1 Anadin Tablets
3 Ice Cream	1 Ginger
1 Separated Milk Powder	2 Soup Mix
1 Pickled Beef with Brine	1 Cocktail Cherries
3 Custard Powder	2 Flour
1 Blancmange Powder	1 Jelly
1 Icing Sugar	1 Cochineal
3 Fruit Curd	1 Flour Confectionery
1 Lard	1 Almond Paste
1 Demarara Sugar	

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst and the following were found to be adulterated :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
E.8543	Glycerine B.P.	Contained 0.8% excess water. Bottle had faulty cap.	Vendor communicated with.
E.8860	Pork Sausages	Meat content only 61%.	Vendor interviewed.
E.9002	Ice-Cream	Fat 4.9% only.	Vendor cautioned.
E.9605	Ice-Cream	The product was declared on a placard as "made with eggs, butter and full cream milk," but on the carton as "made with butter, sugar, eggs and full cream milk powder." The declarations are different and contradictory. On analysis it was found that whereas the proportions of butter, sugar and full cream milk powder were approximately equal (14%), the liquid whole egg content was not more than 4%. "Eggs" therefore should appear last in the list.	Packers communicated with.
E.9676	Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1.3% of extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
E.9678	Seidlitz powders (extra strong) B.P.C.	Contents of two of the blue packets weighed 14.70 and 14.48 gms. respectively. Maximum B.P.C. limit for blue packets is 14.4 gms.	Further sample obtained from same stock.
E.9752	Seidlitz powders (extra strong) B.P.C.	One blue packet weighed 14.91 gms. Two white packets weighed 2.99 gms. and 3.24 gms. respectively. B.P.C. limits are 13.0—14.4 gms. for blue packets and 2.25—2.75 gms. for white packets.	Packers communicated with.
E.424	Almond paste	Almond content only 20%. Almond paste should contain at least 25%.	Manufacturers communicated with.
No. 1	Pickled beef with brine	Contained lead, copper and zinc. Sample submitted in corroded preserving tin.	Submitted by Urmston health department.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	Nil	459	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected	—	—	—	459	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses con- demned.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	13	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	—	—	—	2.8	—	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses con- demned.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculo- sis.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	Nil	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were four confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Urban District since 1933 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	9	17
1948	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
1950	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1952	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
1953	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	4	11
1954	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
1957	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
TOTAL	—	—	2	—	5	11	8	3	1	36	66

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS								
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	45	—	4	16	21	4	—	—	—	—
Measles	852	24	231	216	375	4	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	64	4	15	17	25	2	—	1	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	9	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	3	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	199	2	36	16	80	12	7	39	5	2
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	—
Tuberculosis—other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	1227	32	288	269	504	23	28	61	20	2

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1957

Month	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Poliomylitis	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
January ...	1	149	7	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	163
February ...	—	286	9	3	—	5	—	—	91	—	—	394
March ...	2	203	15	2	1	—	—	—	54	—	—	277
April ...	4	81	10	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	107
May ...	6	41	5	—	—	—	2	1	14	2	—	71
June ...	10	26	9	1	—	1	2	—	10	—	—	59
July ...	8	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	39
August ...	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	11
September ...	1	3	1	—	7	—	10	—	2	—	—	24
October ...	5	27	1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	41
November ...	4	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	16
December ...	3	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTALS	45	852	64	9	12	6	19	4	199	3	1	1214

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (other than Tuberculosis) 1948-57

Disease	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever.....	45	51	48	40	57	72	32	78	46	62	53.1
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	0.4
Paratyphoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	—	—	1.4
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).....	21	4	9	25	15	12	25	37	38	31	21.7
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	1	—	1	2	2	5	—	2	3	1.6
Dysentery.....	199	4	6	60	10	21	95	24	2	—	42.1
Erysipelas.....	3	4	3	5	4	6	8	13	7	10	6.3
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	4	4	—	3	11	2	1	9	7	1	4.2
Measles.....	852	235	862	155	397	487	896	252	322	337	479.5
Whooping Cough.....	64	76	170	45	207	143	192	172	143	250	146.2
Opthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	1.4
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	19	92	77	49	56	32	16	1	8	8	35.8
Food Poisoning.....	6	—	—	3	—	5	5	—	—	—	1.9
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1214	481	1175	386	759	783	1286	588	580	714	795.6

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948-57

Disease	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	10 years mean
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	—	1	1.0
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.1
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.3
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1.7

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1957

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 „	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-64 „	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
	12		1		Nil		Nil	

Tuberculosis, New Cases and Mortality — 1947-1957

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1947	15	5	4	7	4	4	—	2
1948	17	10	3	5	5	4	—	1
1949	12	12	1	6	5	6	—	—
1950	13	6	—	2	6	—	2	—
1951	18	8	4	1	5	1	1	—
1952	16	5	2	1	6	2	—	—
1953	12	12	2	3	4	—	—	—
1954	11	7	—	4	4	1	1	—
1955	6	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
1956	13	6	1	—	6	1	—	—
1957	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Urmston.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review a considerable amount of time was spent by the inspectorial staff under the direction of the Medical Officer investigating outbreaks of notifiable infectious disease—other less important work having to be set aside for this purpose.

Two other aspects of the work of the department are perhaps worthy of comment i.e. the coming into operation of the Rent Act 1957 and the continuation of Slum Clearance, particularly with reference to individual unfit houses. These two problems — one of which is entirely new and difficult administratively, needed the combined effort of the limited staff available for quite a long period.

The Cleansing section continues to work smoothly, radical reorganisation affected during the year served to increase collection frequency considerably and in general a seven day interval was maintained throughout the Summer period. The possible future mechanisation of tipping operations should also further improve the service, for besides being an economically attractive proposition, it would serve to eliminate one of the most in attractive and arduous occupations within the whole of the Council's service.

I have to express my thanks for the kindness and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, to Dr. Sharpe, Medical Officer of Health, and all members of the staff and employees of the department throughout a difficult year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WOOD,

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

COMPLAINTS

In general fewer complaints of nuisances and allied matters were received during the year, however the number of complaints gives no indication of the work involved in their remedy or the seriousness or otherwise of a particular case. With the advent of the Rent Act complaints of housing defects fell sharply as was to be expected, in view of the tenant being able to initiate his own report to his landlord.

Total number of complaints investigated 447
 Total number of complaints confirmed 380
 Total number of visits (including re-visits) 718

Nature of Complaint	Number Received	Confirmed
Accumulations	20	11
Animals so-kept	7	4
Atmospheric Pollution	22	13
Dirty premises	2	2
Flooding	—	—
Housing Defects	83	81
Obstructed drains	96	89
Overcrowding	—	—
Rats and Mice	121	97
Other vermin	56	56
Miscellaneous	40	27
	447	380

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The following notices were served during the year:—

Informal

Statutory

148

60

Happily on no occasion was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the total number of visits made by Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Accumulations	42
Animals kept as to be a nuisance, etc.	13
Aged Persons	3
Council Houses	13
Caravans, etc.	31
Drainage Work (New Buildings)	113
Drainage Work (existing Buildings)	307
Dwellinghouses—re Complaints	572
" re Overcrowding	2
" re Infectious Disease	706
" re Dirty and Verminous	34
" re Housing Acts	397
" re Rent Act	80
Dairies	32
Factories (Mechanical, Non-Mechanical), Out- Workers', Work Places	72
Food Premises	312
Hairdressers	10
Ice-Cream Premises	78
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	158
Market, Food Stalls, Fairs, etc.	131
Mortuary	12
Offensive Trades	4
Pet Shops	4
Petroleum	65
Public Houses and Cinemas	10
Public Cleansing—Refuse Tip	153
" " Other Visits	810
Public Conveniences	36
Rodent Control	71
Rag Flock	13
Sampling Visits	149
Shops	85
Slaughterhouse	56
Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution	92
Swimming Bath	12
Schools	3
Special Visits—Work in Progress, etc.	49
Miscellaneous	440
TOTAL.....	5,170

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-57

In comparison with other areas of the country, slum clearance within the Urban District has never at any time since the 1939-45 war been a problem of such dimensions as to cause serious anxiety — and it had been agreed that such insanitary and sub-standard properties as were left over from previous clearance schemes, could fairly rapidly be dealt with when the occasion demanded. Little now remains of the property originally specified for clearance and apart from one or two small areas and a limited number of individual dwellings, Urmston may be said to be free from houses characterised as “Slums.”

During the year the following dwelling houses were demolished under the provisions of the above Act, viz:—

Clearance Areas	32
Individual Unfit Houses	5

Persons rehoused totalled 97 and comprised 41 families.

In no case was an area the subject of a Public Enquiry or was an Individual Unfit House the subject of an appeal.

Two further small clearance areas were brought to representation stage—comprising 11 houses and 13 Individual Unfit Houses and were reported to the Council with a view to demolition; 7 of the latter being in Council ownership.

In collaboration with the Surveyor's department, 7 houses were inspected following applications for Improvement Grants.

Generally a close working arrangement has been maintained with other departments concerned with the problem of housing, Public Health Inspectors carrying out such inspections and visits as were required not only by the Medical Officer of Health and Housing Manager, but also on many occasions for adjacent local authorities.

HOUSING DEFECTS (Detailed Analysis)

Description	Out-standing 1956	Recorded	Remedied	Out-standing 1957
Ceiling Plaster ...	23	50	58	15
Dampness	43	130	120	53
Eavesgutters R.W.P's etc.....	55	84	105	34
Fireplaces, Grates etc.	8	14	16	6
Floors	10	69	69	10
Roofs	35	69	68	36
Sinks, Lavatory Basins etc.	6	11	12	5
Walls, (pointing etc.) ...	30	71	79	22
Wall Plaster	26	82	78	30
W.C. Soil Pipes etc.....	4	15	10	9
Windows, Sash- Cords etc.	60	149	115	94
Woodwork	18	44	48	14
Yards, Paths	4	19	17	6
Miscellaneous ...	17	66	62	21
	339	873	857	355

The above figures do not include defects found in dwellings inspected under the following heads:—

RENT ACT 1957

IMPROVEMENT GRANT APPLICATIONS CLEARANCE AREAS

RENT ACT 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

6th July—31st December, 1957

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | Number of applications for certificates | 66 |
| (2) | Number of decisions not to issue certificates | NIL |
| (3) | Number of decisions to issue certificates | |
| | (a) in respect of some but not all defects | 28 |
| | (b) in respect of all defects | 33 |
| (4) | Number of undertakings given by landlords | 36 |
| (5) | Number of undertakings refused by local authority | NIL |
| (6) | Number of certificates issued | 15 |

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

None during period 6th July—31st December, 1957.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act

The sampling of foodstuffs under the provisions of the above Act continues to be carried out by officers of the County Council, details of which are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food Hygiene Regulations

In general retailers of foodstuffs within the Urban District maintain an excellent standard of hygiene and although from time to time it has been necessary to draw attention to minor points where individuals had departed from good practice, on no occasion was it found desirable to institute legal proceedings.

Food Preparation

The department has again given close and continued attention to the manufacture and preparation of foodstuffs. In general all premises were regularly inspected and the one large food factory was the subject of constant supervision, from the initial examination of the raw materials to the point of dispatch. This firm again prepared considerable quantities of foodstuffs, particularly meat products, for export and these consignments were certified by the Medical Officer of Health as is required by the importing country.

The following table shows the quantity of meat examined during the year.

Type	Quantity			
Beef—				
Hindquarters	8826			
Forequarters	5774			
Miscellaneous Cuts	4923			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.
Boneless Beef	989	5	3	20
Kidneys	27	9	1	11
Tongues		1	3	3

Cold Store, Trafford Park

During the year Inspectors were engaged at intervals carrying out detailed examination of imported food before general distribution commenced.

Food Hawkers

Under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act 1938, 7 hawkers of foodstuffs and 7 storage premises are registered with the local authority.

Slaughterhouse

The only slaughterhouse now in use in the area is privately owned, and this establishment is an excellent sample of how a business of this nature should be run.

The number of animals slaughtered and prepared for food however was only small and totalled 459.

Inspection and Condemnation of Meat and Other Foods

The following table gives details of foodstuffs which were the subject of voluntary surrender during the year. On no occasion was it found necessary to make an official seizure.

	Quantities			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.
Butchers' Meat		2	2	10
Beef Sausage				7
Bacon				18
Chicken				5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Custard Powder.....				4
Dried Milk		1	3	2
Sugar				12
		4	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cows' Milk.....			10	Gallons
				Tins
Creamed Rice				6
Coffee				12
Fruit.....				332
Fruit Juice				12
Fish				15
Jam and Marmalade				17
Milk and Cream				48
Meat Products				211
Soup.....				12
Vegetables				151

Food Premises

There are 344 food premises in the area comprising the following :—

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	95
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	30
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	1
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	33
Bakers and/or Confectioners	27
Fried Fish Shops	15
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	29
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	86
Others	28

The number of food premises registered are as under :—

Type of Business	Legislation under which registration effected	Number at 31. 12. 57
Manufacturer or dealer in ice-cream	Urmston U.D.C. Act, 1935 Section 89	90
Fish Fryer	Urmston U.D.C. Act, 1935 Section 87	16
Manufacturer of Sausages and Cooked Meats	Urmston U.D.C. Act, 1935 Section 87	23
Food Hawkers	Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938 Section 115	7

Milk Control

Routine sampling of milk was again satisfactorily carried out with the following results.

BIOLOGICAL (T.B.)			METHYLENE BLUE			PHOSPHATASE			TURBIDITY		
No.	Pos.	Neg.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
—	—	—	39	38	1	33	32	1	16	16	—

Ice-Cream

The following tabular statement shows the number of samples of ice-cream obtained and submitted for examination, with the provisional grading.

Number of samples	Methylene Blue Provisional Grade			
	1	2	3	4
43	20	9	8	6

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Urmston continues its close collaboration with surrounding Councils in a joint investigation of the incidence and causes of air pollution and the Standing Conference of such authorities is building up valuable data with the aid of measuring instruments widely distributed over the combined area.

Although local authorities and their officers have for a decade discussed the problem of atmospheric pollution and thought in terms of minimising chimney emissions, never until the passing of the Clean Air Act has the possibility of completely eliminating pollution of the atmosphere been fully and seriously discussed, even as a long term proposition.

This new approach may be given practical effect in the near future, as the Council, subject only to Ministerial consent, are considering establishing an extensive smoke control area on the westerly side of the district. Further the relevant sections of the Act are being applied to all new steam raising plant and these are now the subject of "Prior Approval" before becoming operational.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Inspectors made 706 visits in connection with notifiable infectious disease during the year.

DISINFESTATION

Again the complete disinfestation service operated by the department has been used extensively by the general public. Every type of insect infestation coming to the notice of the officers concerned has been dealt with and the success of these operations has brought many commendations to the operator from rate payers and other interested parties.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

Again a decrease in infestations notified was noted, but this factor was offset by a corresponding increase in premises surveyed.

An increase in major and minor rat infestations occurred and was satisfactorily dealt with. Particular attention was paid to industrial premises, tips and watercourses and the routine inspection of new building sites proved, as in the past, that early treatment and constant supervision during building operations prevents the build-up of infestations. The annual maintenance treatment of sewers did not show any increase in rat population.

Close co-operation was maintained throughout the year with members of the Divisional Rodent Officer's staff.

	Type of Property				
	Local Auth- ority	Dwell- ing Houses	Agricul- tural	All other (including business & industrial)	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	25	13360	16	1250	14635
Number of properties inspected	9	145	16	144	314
Number of infestations RATS, — Major.....	1	Nil	Nil	16	17
Minor.....	2	34	4	47	87
MICE, — Major.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	14
Minor.....	2	51	Nil	23	76
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.....	4	85	4	100	193
Poisons used—Zinc Phosphide..... 6¼ lbs. Arsenic Nil Warfarin10½ lbs.					
Bait used—Sausage Rusk 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 15½ lbs. Medium Oatmeal..... 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 9½ lbs. Bread Mash Nil					

MORTUARY

The Flixton Mortuary maintained by the department was not used during the year.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

In accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, the Council approved the issue of eighty licences for the storage of petrol or petroleum derivatives, together with four licences for the storage of calcium carbide.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Generally the provisions of this Act are observed both in the letter and the spirit, and only minor contraventions were brought to the notice of the department during the year, none of which justified the institution of legal proceedings.

The following is a list of Orders at present in force: —

Urmston (Fish, Fruit and Vegetables) Shops
Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1939.

Urmston Shops Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

The County of Lancaster Weekly (Half-Holiday) Closing Order, 1937.

Urban District of Urmston Closing Order No. 1.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council approved a considerable extension of this service, and an outline proposal has been submitted to the appropriate Government Department, seeking permission to erect three additional conveniences of modern design and on approved sites.

Reconditioning has been necessary to each of the older installations at considerable cost including the replacement of pedestals, lavatory basins, locks, etc., and ordinary maintenance such as interior and exterior painting. Structural repairs and renovations were also carried out during the year.

Situation	Males		Females
Station Road	2 W.C.s	6 Urinals	3 W.C.s
Davyhulme Circle	2 „	3 „	3 „
Moorside Road	1 „	1 „	2 „
Church Road	2 „	2 „	3 „
Mosley Road (Trafford Park)	1 „	3 „	2 „

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, has been adopted by the Council and the following Dealers are registered.

Marine Store Dealers	2
Dealer in Old Metal	2

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are registered under the above Act and samples taken during the year were as follows :—

1 Cotton Flock	Satisfactory
1 Coir Fibre	Satisfactory
1 Rag Flock	Satisfactory

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Re-organisation of Collection Rounds

During the year the cleansing rounds were radically re-organised. The district was divided into six areas, each containing approximately 2,400 dustbins, for each of which was provided a refuse collection team comprising driver and three loaders.

Following this re-arrangement household refuse collection was brought back to a regular weekly cycle, but because of the old problem of labour shortage and an unusually high incidence of sickness coupled with severe weather conditions, this satisfactory position was not altogether maintained.

Manpower

In general, the position has tended to become easier during the year. Many workmen were recruited and a large number of former employees left the service, the consequence being that the labour situation was in a constant state of flux—the floating percentage of workers sometimes reaching a level as high as fifty per cent of the department's strength. It is unfortunate but true, however, that the refuse collection service does not appear to offer sufficient incentive to the average workman having regard to the arduous and often unpleasant type of duties which he is called upon to undertake.

Transport

The Council obtained delivery of an additional refuse collection vehicle which was put into service at the beginning of April. It will be necessary, within the next two years, to replace at least three of the cleansing vehicles, units which were purchased immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Transport operating at present is as follows :—

Two Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loaders	1946
One Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loader	1948
One Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loader	1949
One S.D. 24 cubic yards Rear-loader	1949
One Dennis 10 cubic yards Side-loader	1951
One Austin Luton-type Van	1953
One Dennis Gully Emptier, 1,000 gallons	1955
One S.D. 16 cubic yards Fore and Aft Rear-loader	1957

Trade Refuse

Extensive use was made of the Council's tipping facilities by large industrial undertakings in Trafford Park, the number of loads progressively increasing and although an additional income of £450 has been obtained from this source the difficulties of dealing with large quantities of industrial waste had to be constantly borne in mind. With the present equipment and labour force it became increasingly apparent that some limit would have to be set as to the amount of trade wastes which could be successfully handled having regard to the Council's commitments in so far as domestic waste was concerned.

Mechanisation of Refuse Disposal

In order that the large amounts of household and trade wastes can be expeditiously, economically and hygienically dealt with, a proposal is being placed before the Council suggesting the abolition of a large part of the manual labour now engaged on this work, and providing instead a small bulldozer and scraper unit. If this scheme comes to fruition it is felt that it will be possible to accept all the trade wastes arising within the urban area.

General

The number of bins in use in the district is 14,035. Street gullies have increased to 9,350 and pail closets reduced to 4.

Domestic refuse collected totalled 13,553 tons and the weight of refuse disposed of at the Meadow Road tip was 18,308 tons.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme

This scheme, commenced in October, 1950, continues to work smoothly and, to date, 6,781 bins have been provided.

Bins supplied are generally $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet capacity and of British Standard Specification, or the equivalent.

899 bins were provided during the year and the cost, expressed as a penny rate, was 0.791d.

Cleansing Costs

The following table shows the comparative cost of this service for the year 1956-57.

REFUSE COLLECTION, 1956-57

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Total
1	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£
	GROSS EXPENDITURE :			
	(i) Labour	11,177	1,893	13,070
	(ii) Transport	7,841	35	7,876
	(iii) Plant, equipment, and buildings	2,320	556	2,876
	(iv) Other items	544	92	636
	(v) Total gross expenditure	21,882	2,576	24,458
2	GROSS INCOME	217	5,048	5,265
3	NET COST	21,665	Cr. 2,472	19,193
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>			
	Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 17 2	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 19 5
5	Gross cost per ton, transport only	12 0		12 0
6	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.....	33 3	Cr. 2 11	30 4
7				
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 536.53	£ 61.22	£ 475.31
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,633.37	Cr. 186.37	1,447.0

SALVAGE

The amount of salvage collected during the year was approximately as hitherto but unfortunately, due to many circumstances beyond our control, it was only possible to sell fixed quantities of many of the financially lucrative materials salved. There is some sign, however, that the board manufacturers will shortly be in a much better position to absorb larger quantities of raw materials and that, in the forthcoming year, the Council's total output will be marketable.

Receipts from all sources total £4,573 6s. 7d., being £375 less than the income for the previous year.

SALVAGE RESULTS 1940-58

Year Ending	WASTE PAPER		KITCHEN WASTE		TEXTILES		METALS		BOTTLES, JARS, CULLET, ETC.		MISCEL- LANEOUS		TOTALS	
	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £	Weight Tons	Value £
31st March														
1940	59	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	194
1941	357	1469	87	128	14	72	62	223	49	121	—	34	580	2047
1942	450	2024	317	478	20	169	54	184	33	88	—	54	889	2997
1943	481	3066	411	633	34	441	215	399	31	85	—	114	1195	4738
1944	424	2790	352	551	27	372	100	241	27	78	—	121	948	4153
1945	352	2285	306	494	29	454	86	224	22	68	—	112	812	3637
1946	312	2116	263	425	33	341	49	137	18	51	—	58	683	3128
1947	345	2268	286	472	23	261	48	143	32	167	—	61	741	3372
1948	362	2409	326	527	18	209	31	99	16	75	—	27	757	3346
1949	430	2885	324	522	21	241	37	135	22	107	—	30	838	3920
1950	471	2876	366	934	19	229	10	69	7	37	—	32	878	4177
1951	437	3193	305	838	14	228	27	119	3	15	—	23	789	4416
1952	495	8005	252	745	16	538	25	197	—	—	—	22	791	9507
1953	480	4052	215	718	21	397	42	258	—	—	—	18	760	5443
1954	458	3130	208	800	20	354	22	163	—	—	—	11	709	4458
1955	486	3480	—	—	23	426	34	240	—	—	—	14	545	4160
1956	518	4300	—	—	22	486	35	160	—	—	—	13	577	4959
1957	508	4009	—	—	25	578	46	282	—	—	—	10	580	4879
1958	483	3926	—	—	18	417	28	205	—	—	—	11	530	4559
Totals	7908	£ 58477	4018	£ 8265	397	£ 6213	952	£ 3478	260	£ 892	126	£ 765	13661	£ 78,090
Add Salvage Collection Allowances 1949-50.....														£ 1294
														£ 79,384



